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## BUKHARA HISTORY OF XVI-XIX CENTURIES

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### ABSTRACT

*Historical works created in different years pay great attention to the history of the Bukhara Khanate and the Emirate, including its political, economic and social life. However, although the main purpose of the works created so far is to shed light on this or that area of the history of the khanates, it is noteworthy that they have different approaches to the issue.*

**KEYWORDS:** *History, Political, Economic, Knowledge, Work, Country, Khanate, Madrasas, Mosque.*

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Today's requirements for the history of history require a careful study of the past, analysis of approaches and views to solve them, and draw the necessary conclusions for today. The fact that the attitude to the study of history is changing under the influence of various political systems, today puts before researchers a great and responsible task, such as an objective analysis of it and drawing objective scientific conclusions. First of all, it is important to base the basic principles of scientific knowledge, the theoretical and conceptual foundations of world history, and the philosophy of the ideology of national independence.

One of the historical works related to the Bukhara khanate is the poetic epic "Fathnoma", the author of which was in the service of Mahmud Sultan, the younger brother of Mulla Shadi Shaibanikhan, and wrote this epic on his behalf. "Fathnoma" is a historical epic, which covers the main socio-political events from the birth of Shaibanikhan in 1451 to the conquest of Samarkand by the Dashti Kipchak Uzbeks, the last time until June 1501. There is valuable information about Khorezm and its cities, such as Urgench, Vazir and Adok, the population of Dashti Kipchak, in particular, the life of the Mangits, as well as the occupation of Turkestan, Andijan, Bukhara, Dabusia and Karshi by Shaibanikhan's troops. [1]

Another work on the history of Bukhara is Fazlullah ibn Ruzbekhan's "Guest of Bukhara", which describes the events of Central Asia in the second half of the XV century - early XVI century. Mehmonnomayi Bukhara, written in 1509, tells the story of Muhammad Shaibanikhan's military campaign against the Kazakh sultans Janish Sultan, Ahmad Sultan and others in the winter of 1508-1509. According to Fazlullah ibn Ruzbehan, the march was organized in response to the looting of these sultans in the autumn of 1508 and in the winter of 1508-1509 over the settled districts of Movarounnakh. Fazlullah ibn Ruzbehan personally took part in the march, saw most of the events with his own eyes, and heard some of them from the khan and his relatives. The work is based on the second half of the 15th century, as well as the origins of the Uzbek and Kazakh khans and sultans and their relationship, based on a book in the hands of Shaibanikhan called "Nasabnoma" or "History of Humayun". [2]

The play also contains valuable information about the geographical location of Dashti Kipchak, Turkestan and the Kazakh people, the origin of Uzbeks and Kazakhs, their ethnic composition,

life, customs, as well as the use of slave labor in the economy of the rich. It tried to justify Shaibanikhan's march on the Kazakhs as a march on the non-Kazakhs.

The book "Abdullanoma" or "Sharafnomayi Shahiy" by the Bukhara poet and historian Hafiz Tanish Bukhari describes the socio-political history of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, as well as Afghanistan and Iran in the XVI century. In addition, the play contains valuable information about the relations between the Bukhara Khanate and Iran, India, Kashgar and Russia. The work was completed in the late 80s of the XVI century.

According to the author's plan, the work "Sharafnomayishohiy" is intended to consist of an introduction, two parts or an article and an introduction. For example, the introduction, as usual, the praise of Allah, the description of the patron, the supreme ruler Abdullakh, the history of the work, Abdullakh's ancestors, the ancient Turkic-Mongol peoples of Central Asia, Genghis Khan and his descendants. In the first article the events that took place in Movarounnakh between 1533-1583, in the second article the events that may have taken place in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and neighboring countries after 1583, and in the end the noble qualities of Abdullakh, sheikhs, scholars, poets, ministers and emirs of his time, as well as information about the buildings built in the time of Abdullah. However, during the writing of the work, the plan changed - the first and second articles were added, and the conclusion was not written due to the untimely death of the author.

The author introduces Narshahi's "History of Bukhara", Sheikh-ul-Islam Safiuddin Abubakr Abdullo Balkhi's "Fazoili Balkh", Istakhri's "Kitab masolik ul-mamolik", Juwayni's "History of jahankushoy", Raziduddin's "Jomeut-tavorix", Mirkhand", Sharafuddin Ali Yazdi's "Zafarnoma" and Muhammad Haydar's "Tarihi Rashidiy". The events of the 30s and 60s of the 16th century are recorded in a diary kept in the palace, based on the oral information of elderly people who witnessed important political events, and the events of the 70s and 80s are the author's. It is based on the evidence gathered by him personally. [3]

The work "Sharafnomayishohiy" is written in a prose rhyme, that is, in a complex artistic style. There are many poems from Firdavsi, Rudaki, Sa'di, Kamoliddin Binoi, Mushfiqi and the author's own poems, verses from the "Holy Qur'an", "Hadith Sharif".

In addition to political events, the book contains information on socio-economic issues, such as forms of land tenure, such as iqta, suyurgol, tanho, various taxes and fines, such as rent, export, taghor, ulufa, konalga, stamp, begar; booty and its place in society, cases of enslavement of a captive; Major cities of Uzbekistan and the general state of handicrafts; There is valuable evidence and information about the administrative structure of the Shaybani state, the relationship between the Bukhara Khanate and Russia, India and Kashgar. In addition, the work includes ethnographic, for example, the names of tribes and ethnic groups that make up the Uzbek people, as well as topographic information, such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Termez, Kulyab, Balkh, landmarks, artifacts, as well as information on the geographical location and topography of these cities. In the second half of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th century, Muhammadyar ibn Arab Qatagan's "Musakhhir al-bilod" The genealogy of the Shaybanid dynasty from Abul-Khairkhan is described in This work is one of the most important guides in the study of the history of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in the XV-XVI centuries, and consists of an introduction and six chapters.

The first chapter covers the history of Abul-Khairkhan's son and heir to the throne, Shah Bulog Sultan, his sons Muhammad Shahbakht, Shaibanikhan and Mahmud Sultan, and the descendants of Udar. The second chapter describes the history of Kuchkunchikhan (Kochumkhan) and his descendants who ruled in Samarkand.

The third chapter deals with the history of Suyunkhojakhan and his descendants who ruled in

Tashkent and Turkestan. The fourth chapter tells the history of Khoja Muhammad Khan and his descendants who ruled in Movarounnakh.

The fifth chapter is about the enthronement of Abdulmominkhan (1598) and his short reign. The sixth chapter gives a brief information about the sights of Bukhara, sheikhs, scholars and poets who lived with the author and lived in Bukhara.

Chapters I-IV of the work contain a lot of valuable information, which to a certain extent complements the sources on the history of the XVI century, in particular, large works such as “Sharafnomayishokhiy”, which clarifies the events described in them. Monetary reform carried out by Shaibanikhan in 1507; Disagreements and disputes between the Shaybanis, its causes; Political relations between the Shaybanids and the Kazakh khans; Karakalpaks living on the banks of the Syrdarya at that time and their condition in the late 16th and early 17th centuries; These include information on the socio-political situation in Tashkent, Turkestan, Sayram, Andijan and Akhsiket in the last quarter of the 16th century. [4]

The historian of the XVII century Khoja Samandar Termizi was the chairman in Karshi until 1702, he took part in military campaigns of Abdulazizkhan and Subkhanqulikhan. His works “Dastur ul-muluk” (“Guide to kings”) and “Anis ul-citizen” (“Friend of the poor”) are of great value in the study of the history of Uzbekistan. The work is of great importance in the study of the socio-political situation of the Bukhara Khanate in the 70-90s of the XVII century, as well as the political relations between the Bukhara and Khiva khanates. The play contains valuable information about the struggles, the widespread corruption among high-ranking officials, bribery, oppression and the plight of the working people. In “Program ul-amal” we also find important facts and information about the ethnic composition of the Uzbeks.

The 17th century scholar Muhammad Yusuf Munshi’s History of Muqimkhan, written in 1697-1704, is dedicated to Muhammad Muqimkhan and describes the socio-political history of the Balkh and partly the Bukhara khanate in the 17th century. “History of Muqimkhan” consists of an introduction and three chapters.

The introduction briefly describes the history of the conquest of Movarounnakh, Balkh and Badakhshan by the legendary mother of the Turkic peoples Alan Kuva, the ancestors of Genghis Khan, the Mongol army. The first chapter of the work narrates the general condition of Movarounnakh during the Shaybanid period. New and important part of “History of Muqimkhan” is its II-III chapters. In the second chapter the socio-political situation of Balkh and partly Bukhara khanate in the XVII century, as well as political relations of Bukhara and Balkh khanates with India, Iran, Turkey and Kashgar, and in the third chapter the events of 1702-1704 There was an armed struggle in the middle.

The play contains some valuable information about khans and large landowners, about the plight of workers.

Another work on the history of Bukhara is “Ubaydullanoma” by Mir Muhammad Amini Bukhari, which dates back to the XVII century. “Ubaydullanoma” tells about the socio-political and cultural life of the Bukhara Khanate from 1702 to 1716. The work was written after 1716 and consists of an introduction, an introduction and 80 chapters. The preface gives a brief account of the author’s condition, that is, his removal from service in the last years of Subkhanqulikhan’s rule, his admission to the service of Ubaydullah, and the socio-political situation of Buzaro during the reign of Abdulazizkhan and Subkhanqulikhan.

The socio-political history of the Bukhara khanate for almost 15 years (1702-1711) is described in detail. In this work, the author focuses on issues such as large land holdings, taxes and fines collected from the population, the administrative structure of the Bukhara Khanate, the growing fragmentation, economic difficulties facing the country and its causes. The play also contains a lot

of geographical and ethnographic information. [5]

The conclusion contains brief but noteworthy information about the scholars and poets who lived with the author and lived in Bukhara, for example, Saido Nasafy, Qasihoja, Mullah Sarfaroz, Fitrat, Mulham, famous judges.

The work, known as “History of kasira” or “History sayyid Roqim”, “History sayyid Roqim Samarkandiy” was created by Mulla Sharafuddin Alam. The scholar is best known for his History of the Palace, which includes a collection of historical chronograms dedicated to the lives of celebrities in the country, including the construction of large buildings, covered markets, teams, baths, and the lives of celebrities. It covers the events from the birth of Amir Temur (1336) to the middle of the XVIII century. “Historical box” plays a valuable role in determining the history of some important events. Here are a few examples as evidence. The assassination of the great historian and minister Rashiduddin took place on October 27, 1318.

### **The death of the poet Kamol Khojandi took place in 1391.**

In the “History of Kasira” we read the following about another great scholar Mir Sayyid Sharif Jurjani, who lived during the reign of Amir Temur. Originally from the village of Toun in Mozandaran. He was born in 1377. He taught at the “Dorush-shifo” educational institution in Sheroz. Amir Temur moved to Samarkand in 1393, when he occupied Sheroz, and received the grace and blessings of Hazrat Sahibkiran and served in his palace. He died at the age of 76 in Sheroz.

The death of Movarounnakh theologian Haja Muhammad Porso occurred in 1419. Sheikh Azari, the first teacher of Mirza Ulugbek, his real name was Hamza ibn Abdulmalik at-Tusi, died in 1440. The following is also said about him in the TarihiKasira. His father belonged to the army. He was one of the leading scientists and poets of his time. His poems are famous and he wrote several works of poetry and prose. Jawahir al-Asrar, Tugrayi Humayun, and Ajoyib ul-Gharayib are among them.

During the reign of the Shaybanids, in particular, Muhammad Shaybanikhan, Ubaydullah, Abdullah Khan, a number of large buildings, madrasas, mosques and khanaqas, teams, large waterworks were built and put into operation in the cities of Movarounnakh and Balkh. In the “History of Kasira” we find important information about them. A few examples:

The construction of the Oqsaroy building in Kesh was completed in 1382; Mirzo Ulugbek’s madrasah in Samarkand was completed in 1425; Mirzo Ulugbek’s observatory was built in 1429; The marble pulpit built by Kuchkinchihon in the mosque of Alayka Kokaltash in Samarkand was completed in 1528; The construction of the Mir Arab madrasah in Bukhara by Ubaydullah took place in 1536; The library built by Mawlana Mir Mufti in Bukhara was completed in 1558; The construction of a bathhouse in Bukhara by Juvonmard Alikhan was completed in 1574; A multi-storey water separation facility built by Mukhtar Qasim on the Kohak River near Gijduvan was built and commissioned in 1576; The park in Bukhara, built by Abdullah Khan Soni, was completed in 1584; The construction of the Chorsu market in Bukhara by this khan was completed in 1587; The construction of a bridge over the Kohak River near Carmina was completed in 1587.

[6]

Another historical work “History of Abulfayzkhan” was written by Abdurahmon Davlat, an astrologer, poet and historian who served in the palaces of Ubaydallakhan and Abulfayzkhan (1711-1747). The work is small, 161 pages. This work is a continuation of “Ubaydullanoma” and covers the socio-political history of the Bukhara Khanate from 1711 to 1723. It is known that in the first quarter of the XVIII century the economic and political situation of the Bukhara khanate weakened, the movement of the nation's leaders, local rulers, for independence intensified, some of them, for example, Balkh and Samarkand disobeyed the central government. At the beginning

of the 18th century, in 1709, the motherland seceded from the Ashtarkhanid state and an independent Kokand khanate was established in the country. Wars broke out.

In the work “History of Abulfayzkhan” these issues are widely covered. In addition, the play contains some interesting facts and information about the administrative structure of the Bukhara Khanate and the ethnic composition of the Uzbek people in those years. Another work by the historian Muhammad VafoiKarminagi (1685-1769) entitled “Tuhfat ul-khaniy” (“Gift of the khan”) or “History of Rahimkhan” (Muhammad) Rahimkhan’s history”) was published in 1722-1782. -political history.

Muhammad VafoiKarminagi in 1769 in his work “Tuhfat ul-khaniy” wrote only a part of the events of 1722-1768. Its continuation, that is, the part describing the events of 1768-1782, was written by Olimbek ibn Niyazqulibek, a teacher from Nasaf.

“Tuhfat ul-khaniy” is a rhyming prose, written with saj, but it is one of the primary sources with full and wide coverage of events, richness of socio-economic, political, geographical and ethnic facts. The work deals with the intensification of economic and political tensions in the Bukhara khanate since the 1920s, the intensification of socio-political fragmentation and the consequent weakening of the central government, the relentless wars of the Mangit rulers to subjugate nations and tribes. There is a wealth of evidence that can help to identify the destruction of cities and villages, the deterioration of the lives of working people and its root causes. [7]

The play also deals with the Uzbek peoples, their greatness and their role in socio-political life, the formation of the Uzbek army and the state of the Mangits during the reign of the Ashtarkhanids and Mangits, the Iranian khanate of Bukhara, Afghanistan in 1722-1782. There is also a lot of interesting information about the political relations with the khanates of Onistan, Kazakhstan and Kokand, as well as with Kashgar. [8]

“History of Amir Haydar” is a small work, consisting of 96 pages, written on the basis of important historical sources.

The work consists of 81 chapters, or epics. Chapters 1-2 are devoted to the history of the city of Bukhara, chapters 3-6 give a brief history of the Ashtarkhanids, and chapters 7-81 tell the history of the Emirate of Bukhara from the birth of Amir Haidar to his death on October 6, 1826.

The author of “Fathnomayisultoniy” (“Sultan’s conquest”) was Mir Olim Bukhari, who wrote his book in the service of Muhammad Olimbek, the ruler of Guzar during the reign of Amir Nasrullah (1826/27 - 1869/79). Wrote on assignment.

This manuscript is the first volume of the work, the second was not written for reasons unknown to us.

Ahmad Donish, a prominent 19th century thinker, poet, writer, scientist and diplomat, wrote a biography of the Emir of Bukhara from Amir Daniel to Amir Abdulahad. Contains valuable information. Ahmad Donish was a prolific artist, writing about 20 works on theology, science, geography, literature and history. These include Manozir ul-Kawakib (Landscapes of the Planets), Navodir ul-Waqoe, and The Biographical State of the Emir of Bukhara (written after 1885).

The latest work of the scientist is of great scientific importance in the study of socio-political life of Uzbekistan in the XIX century. After a great introduction to the book, the importance of the planets in human destiny, religion and its role in society, Amir Daniel (1758-1785), Shah Murad (1785-1800), Haydar and Amir. The events of the reign of Nasrullah are described.

The main and last part of the work is dedicated to Amir Muzaffar. This section describes in detail the socio-political situation of the Bukhara Khanate in the second half of the XIX century, as well as the events of the occupation of Jizzakh in 1866 and Samarkand in 1868 by the troops of Tourist Russia.

The famous historian and poet from Bukhara Mirzo Abduazim Somiy Bostani (after 1838 / 39-1914) wrote “History of castle Mangitiya” (“History of the sultans of Mangit”), dedicated to the history of the Bukhara khanate during the reign of Amir Muzaffar. The scientific significance of the work is that it covers the economic and political situation of the Emirate of Bukhara on the eve of the Russian occupation of Central Asia, as well as Bukhara-Russian relations.

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